WAS THE OLD MAN POISONED!

HE SAID SO JUST BEFORE DYING-AN HEIR TO

£3,000.

Robert T. Morris died yesterday at No. 50 Wil-

loughby-st., Brooklyn, under circumstances which led

to the belief that he had been poisoned, as he made a

seventy-two years old, and with his wife occupied a

time ago he fell heir to £3,000 from his father's es-

tate in England, and on Wednesday came to this city

to visit Mr. Dearborn, of No. 38 Eighth-ave., one of

the executors of the estate. He arranged to come

with his wife to collect the interest on his bequest

in this city the next day.

After he got home he complained of not feeling well, and said he had caten some peas and molasses.

The next day he was not at all well, and took some

crushed oats and whiskey. But he got no better and

and got a powder for him, and the druggist told her to give him milk to drink. At an early hour yester-

HARRY HAR WOOD DEAD.

THE DARING GENTLEMAN JOCKEY SUCCUMBS TO

HIS INJURIES. BALTIMORE, Feb. 24 (Special).-" Harry" Harwood,

the noted gentleman jockey, died to day at his home in this city. Death was a relief to him, for his suf-

ferings had been terrible the last three months. In

the steeplechase at the Ivy City course, near Washing-

by his horse, Wheatly, falling on him that he never

recovered. His legs became paralyzed from the

spinal shock, and he was unable to move the lower

portion of his body. His father had him removed

to his home in Baltimore. A short while ago the left side of the b.dy became paralyzed and it was

necessary to place him on a rubber inflating bed for

where he won first prize. His first professional race

was six years ago, when he carried off the Rock Island

Steeplechase at Cedarhurst, Long Island. The greatest race he ever rode was at Saratoga in 1886, when he won \$1.770 on King Troubler. He met with several accidents, one of which broke his shoulder-blade. Two years ago he entered into partnership with H. J. Morris, and they owned soveral pretty good tumests.

with H. J. Morris, and they owned several pretty good jampers.

Mr. Harwood was a newspaper man at one time. He made a trip to China and wrote interesting letters of travels on the Pacific. He was a handsome, genial man, very p pular in social circles. His appearance on a Maryland race track was always the signal for great enthusiasm. He was a reckless rider, fearing nothing and facing any risk to win a race.

THE VISITORS NOT PERMITTED TO ADD TO THEIR

RECORD ALREADY SWORN TO AS COMPLETE.

Boston, I'ch. 24.—Near the close of the continued preliminary hearing in the Andover case to day, Mr.

French produced a document, stated to the court that it was an affidavit by the Visitore containing certain amendments of fact to be added to the record, which

SAVING BARCLAY PEAK'S NECK.

VICTING JURY WAS NOT LEGALLY DRAWN.

Justice said that the proceeding must be considered as it

appears on the record. It was then an illegal proceed-

The Chief Justice next dwelt upon the exceptions

taken to the admissibility of dying declaration evidence. The dying declaration of Katle Anderson, he thought,

TO PROVE THAT BARRON KILLED HIMSELF.

BANGGR, Me., Feb. 24.-In the Stain trial this morn

ng the prisoners appeared more cheerful, since evi

dence had been introduced in their favor. The de-

fence occupied the day in demonstrating the suicide

theory of the death of Cashier Barron by witnesses.

The deposit book of J. K. Leonard was reviewed

showing where on April 7, 1877, and July 1 and 5,

general cash book, crediting Leonard at one time with

\$652 which he never received, and on another occa-

tion paring him \$314 which was not charged on the

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 24 (Special).—The leather house of John Rockey, jr., No. 341 North Third-st., failed to-

day. An execution was issued against him on a judg-ment note for \$30,000, given to his father, John

Rockey, sr. Last Tuesday John Rockey, jr., left his

a few days.

worth \$22,000.

Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Barber's Woollen Mills
were sold at assignee's sale this morning for \$5,000,
subject to claims aggregating about \$10,000. The
purchaser was E. D. Metcalfe, of Springfield, Mass.,
who acted for a committee of the creditors.

AN AGED WOMAN HURT BY A TRAIN.

six, was struck by a freight train at a crossing at

Tonawanda to day. She was heried to one side and

badly hurt about the head and breast. Her right arm was broken. She will probably die.

ANOTHER DRY COUNTY IN MICHIGAN.

the cashier had made false entries in his ledger an

Dr. T. W. Topham was called in, and Mr. Morris

furnished room. He was at one time a baker.

MR. BAYARD WINCES UNDER CRITICISM. SO FRIENDLY WORD FOR THE TREATY FROM THE UNFORTUNATE FI-HERMEN - MR. REED'S

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TR.BUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- Mr. Bayard is much annoved because other people cannot be got to look upon his treaty as he does, in the light of a great diplomatic victory. His local organs therefore cry out against Mr. Frye for his incisive His local organs criticism of the treaty. They say it is not in good taste for him to indulge in open adverse criticism of the convention which, as a Senator, he will soon be called upon to consider. They would not object to his praising it, but they object to his open condemnation, and for the obvious reason that is hits them so hard.

In the meantime the indignation regarding this wretched bargain which Mr. Bayard was induced to sign increases. Not a single representative of the fisheries interest has been found to say a good word in behalf of the treaty. On the entrary telegrams continue to pour in containing remonstrances after remonstrances against ratifi-

Congressman Reed, of Maine, in talking of the Congressman Reed, of Maine, in talking of the treaty to-day, said: "It would take too much of my time to criticise the treaty in detail, but one or two things in general are worth saying. The fundamental mistake of our negotiators was in taking the Trenty of 1318 for a basis. Seventy years of increased civilization are between us and that time. What had to be stipulated for in 1818 Christian nations now give from an educated sense of justice for nothing. Those are the things we seem to have won. Just think of a President of the United States enumerating as one of the triumphs of his diplomacy that he exterted by treaty from a friendly Christian Power in the year 1888 that a ship in distress needing repairs might take out her cargo, and transship and sell it if necessary.

"The modus vivendi to be brought about meanwhile a tonnage tax is not a method of living, but a method of dying. Then for the future we are offered in return for our markets the things and only the things we give to the Canadians free of all conditions. Why, for those very marekts there is not a Canadian who would not give us all we had under the treaty of 1870. It does really look as if a wise instinct taught our fishermen to protest against the appointment of commissioners and our Congress to reject the President's proposition." "It would take too much treaty to-day, said ;

DEBATE ON THE FISHERIES TREATY. THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT SEVERELY CRITICISED IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (Special).—In the House of Com-mons the movers and seconders of the address in reply to the speech from the throne congratulated the Dominion on the Fisheries Treaty. Sir John Macdonald intimated that until the papers are laid before Parliament, the Opposition should treat the matter with the discretion that the circumstances

Sir Richard Cartwright (Opposition) said that whatever might be the merits or demerits of the treaty its terms are hopelessly inconsistent with the position taken by the Government a year ago. The treaty has settled nothing. Nothing can be found in it in the shape of a recognition of the just rights of Either the Governments were grossly in the wrong before or they are now. He was surprised that the Government could come down now and ex-press the hope that the treaty will be regarded as a press the hope that the treaty will be regarded as a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue be-tween the United States and Canada. They will find it exceedingly difficult to explain and justify their cause. He asked for an early day for the fullest discussion. He was afraid that the facts, when dis-closed, would raise a doubt whether Canada must not in the future take the conduct of the treaty into her own hands without the English incertering, and thereby prevent her interests from being sacrificed to promote imperial views.

ereby prevent her interests from being sacrificed promote imperial views.

Peter Mitchell (Opposition), formerly Minister of sheries under the present Premier, said he did not gree with the statement in the speech that both atlons would be satisfied with the treaty. He did it think the treaty had been framed in the interist of Canada, but he would reserve his criticism the rook exception to the references to commercial torourse between Canada and the United States, als he regarded as a matter calling for ample confectation and close attention.

This he regarded as a matter calling for ample consideration and close attention.

In the course of the debate the banner of Canadian Independence was incidentally raised. Strong feeling respecting commercial relations with the United States was shown, indicating unexpectedly and significantly the restless and unsettled condition of the public mind on the present political status of the Dominion.

In the Senate Mr. Scott, Opposition leader, said be could not accept the solution of the lisheries question provided by the Chamberlain treaty in the spirit suggested in the Governor's speech. The friction between the two countries had been intensified by an incongruous document concected in Washington. Instead of sending to England for a diplomat who came out with the sole object of insuring peace between Great Britain and the United States, the honorable and chivalrous course for Canada would have been to have granted freely and voluntarily these roncessions to the United States and to have told the people of that great country, "We want to deal with you, we want to trade with you, without the intervention of British plenipolentiaries." Who could say authoritatively where the privileges granted under clause eleven ended? The language of the clause was so diblous that he believed before tweive months it would be found that the interpretation of the clause would give rise to most angry contention. oths it would be found that he interpretation of clause would give rise to most angry contention, was doubtful how the United States Senate would with the treaty, particularly in view of its relaction on the extradition question. In throwout the extradition treaty the United States are had lowered itself morally in the eyes of the

Senare had lowered itself morally in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Power, of Halifax, said that looking at the treaty as a whole, it was not one which could be viewed with much satisfaction by Canadians, Canada had given up a good many privileges which American fishermen had been anxious to set. He looked upon Article 13 as only proper. The American fishermen should certainly carry with them some indication of their character. Article 14 was not unreasonable, and Article 15, if it ever went into effect, would not be a bad thing. He regretted, however, that by the concessions the Canadian Government had made they had thrown away the only lever by which reciprocal trade with the United States could be secured.

It is believed by Conservatives here that in order to Induce Nova Scotia to accept the new fishery treaty, a large expenditure of public money in that province will be provided for in the estimates. Some say the fron duties are to be increased and a heavy doty placed on steel rails.

Mr. McDougall, Conservative member of Parliament for Cape Region, states that the Fishery Treaty is fair to both countries. The fishermen in his section, he says, will be perfectly satisfied.

ENDERNSUS OF THE ENGLISH COMMISSION.

EXPENSES OF THE ENGLISH COMMISSION. London, Feb. 25.-The expenses of the English Commission in the recent fisheries negotiations at Washing-ton, were \$19,500.

Bostos, Feb. 24 (Special).—James Wilson, of Crance, Mass., came to this city on Wednesday to buy a horse. He went home yesterday a loser in money but a gather in experience. On leaving the cars he went to the stab of a horse dealer whose advertisement he had seen in the paper, met the dealer and both were engaged in conversation when a young fellow entered the stable and asked the dealer to let him take the horse in Stall No. 3 tor a few hours.

"No, sir," said the proprietor, snappishly, " you don't get that horse again; you abused him too much when

you had him the other day."

The young man denied this altogether, and for his The young man denied this allogether, and for his seeming impudence was forcibly ejected. He waited outside for Wilson, and when the latter appeared the young man told him that the horse in stall No. 3 could make a note in 2:15 and could be bought for a few hundred dollars. Wilson did not want a fast horse, but he agreed to buy the animal for \$250, take bim to the Pitchburg Depot and there to sell him to the young man for \$250. Wilson fulfilled his part of the bargain, but failed to find the man with the \$250. Vesterday with the state of the pulies he successed in selling the horse.

BALD KNOBBERS CONTINUE THEIR OUTRAGES. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 24 (Special).-Bald-Knobbism in southwest Missouri is not dead yet. At 3 o'clock this morning Aibert Adair and L J. Kenworthy, hving three miles from here, were dragged from their nome by a band of Bald Knobbers, ited to trees and whipped out they fainted from loss of blood. They recognized some of the band, and to-day warrants were issued for the arrest of Charles Ray, Pike Thompson, William Duke, William Huddleston and Samuel Andrews. A posse started after the men.

SUFFERING AMONG PEOPLE IN MT. VERNON, ILL. Chicago, Feb. 24.-Mayor Roche received a dispatch to-day from a member of the Mt. Vernon Relief Committee, who has just returned there. A severe tain storm raged, and the people were huddled to gether in barns and must have immediate assistance. The Mayor received additional subscriptions, amount-ing to about \$400, to day.

TREASURER STARK'S ALLEGED DEFICIENCY. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The alleged deficiency of Charles S. Starr, ex-County Treasurer of Sullivan County, has increased from \$13,000 to \$29,028 63. A cuit has been ordered to recover the amount with in-terest. Starr was treasurer for twelve years, and de-ciencies are discovered in each year.

MR. PARNELUS BILL.

EASING THE BURDENS OF IRISH TENANTS. THE MEASURE TO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE GLADSTONIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The text of Mr. Parnell's bill is published. The measure empowers the court to order a reduction of arrears and costs of tenants to whom the Land Act of 1887 applies where it is proved that such tenants are unable to pay, owing to chrcumstances beyond their control; extends to nine months the period within which caretakers under the act of 1887 may apply for restitution of their tenancy; empowers the court to reduce the amount of judgment and costs against such caretakers when it is proved that they are unable to pay, and directs that, upon payment of the reduced judgment and upon application to be restored to their holdings, they be dealt with as if they had paid judgment in full

The bill has been submitted to Mr. Morley, and will be supported by the Gladstonians.

SURPRISING GOVERNMENT VICTORY. THE LIBERAL MAJORITY IN DONCASTER OVER-THROWN BY THE UNIONISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Parliamentary election in the Doncaster Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Walter S. Shirley, (Liberal) was held to day, and resulted in a victory for the Liberal-Unionists, their candidate, W. H. Fitzwilliam, receiving 5,634 votes, against 5.423 for Spencer Balfour, the Gladstonian candidate. In the previous election the vote was Mr. Shirley (Liberal) 5,060, W. H. Fitzwilliam (Liberal-Unionist)

The Government's victory was a complete sur-It is certain that it was brought about by the in Hampstead, where a vacancy exists by reason of the elevation of Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary to the pecrage, the result of the election in Doneaster renders the Liberal Unionists jubilant.

CONFLICTING RUMORS FROM SAN REMO. REPORT THAT A CRITICAL OPERATION WILL BE PERFORMED ON THE CROWN PRINCE TO-DAY. LONDON, Feb. 24 .- A dispatch from San Remo says

that a critical operation is to be performed upon the German Crown Prince to-morrow. San Remo, Feb. 24.—The Crown Prince appeared twice on the balcony of his residence to-day and was greened with enthusiastic cheers by the crowd outside, which included many Germans.

NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE.

London, Feb. 24.-In the House of Commons tonight, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, moved that the consideration of rules of procedure have precedence over other business,
Mr. Gladstone said he regretted the proposal of

urgency, but would give the Government assistance in expediting discussion. Mr. Bradlaugh moved an amendment excluding

Wednesdays from the operations of the rules. The Wednesdays from the operations of the rules. The amendment was defeated—247 to 150.

The procedure debate resulted in a decision to meet at 3 p. m. and to adjourn at 1 a. m., closing opposed business at midnight. A joposal to adjourn from 6 to 9 p. m. was rejected. Provision was made to carry important business over midnight. Mr. Smith aunounced that the reforms would take effect immediately. Mr. Labouchere's proposal for a short sitting on Friday instead of Wednesday was rejected.

SMALL CROWD AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM. London, Feb. 24.-The Queen held her first Drawing-Room of the season today. The attendance was small. A keen wind was blowing and snow fell at

Intervals. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Louise, Victoria and Mand; Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Christian. During the reception to the diplomatic corps the Queen had a long conversation with Count von Hatz-

Queen had a long conversation with Count von Halle feldt, the German ambassador, regarding Crown Prince Frederick William. Mrs. Phelips, wife of the American Minister, present-ed Miss Louise Bonyage, an American and Ma ame Vaz, wife of the naval attache of the Portuguese Lo-

GRFAT PROJECT OF BOSTON CAPITALISTS. Halifax, Feb. 24.-A party of liost n capitalists who purpose building up a city and summer resort near Port Mulgrave, on the Straits of Canso, have purchased five miles of land for \$30,000 cash. They have also purchased a coal mine. As this port is the only certain winter port of Cape Breton, they hope to build up a large city. The company are trying, it is said, to have the Atlantic terminus of the railway system of Canada located there and also have all Atlantic steamers call there. The company will apply to the present Legislature for incorporation.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—Advices from St. Petersburg affirm that Turkey has declared her readiness, on receiving a Ferdinand that his position is illegal and untenable. Other reports credit the Czar with a willingness to meet the Austrian views by relinquishing his demand for a Russian War Minister, with Russian officers, for Bulgaria, provided Austria accepts his proposal for occeive measures, including the blockade of Eugarian

ophia, Feb. 24 -It is stated that the Government has firmly resolved to reject any proposal to deshrone Prince Ferdinand, epen if such proposal be supported

DISPOSING OF THE HOME RULE DELEGATE. Dublin, Feb. 24.-At Ennis to-day Mr. Lloyd, the English Home Rule delegate, was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment under the Crimes act for including tenants not to pay rent.

Mr. Lloyd told the Bench that a few more Liberal victories like those at Edinburgh and Southwark would sweep Torytsm out of the country, whereupon he was setzed by two constables and hurried from the court-room. He is now in the Limerick jail.

DEATH OF TWO CONGO OFFICIALS. Brussels, Feb. 24.-Advices from the Congo State announce the death there of Captain Vanderwelde and Major Warlomant, Belgian officials.

MAJOR BURROWES HELD FOR TRIAL, London, Feb. 24.-Major Burrowes, who is charged by Lord Howard de Walden with assault, has been

MISSIONARIES BESEIGED FOR FIVE DAYS. London, Feb. 24.-Advices from Lake Nyassa an-December 18 and set fire to the stores and buildings. The whites took refuge in a mud fort and were be-seiged five days, when the Arabs retired, friendly natives having arrived to assist the whites.

GREAT SNOW STORM IN EUROPE. London, Feb. 25.-Heavy snowsterms continue throughout Europe, causing a general stoppage of traffic. In many places drifts are several feet deep. Fears are entertained of a sudden thaw which may cause disastrous floods.

A TOP-HEAVY SHIP GOES TO THE BOTTOM. NEW.ORLEANS, Feb. 24 (Special) .- A remarkable accident occurred opposite this city to-day, resulting in the loss of one of the finest dry-docks in this port and a large ship. About the middle of January the ship Isle of Marthe cleared for Havre, with a cargo of 4,473 bales of cotton. Five days afterward she returned to her wharf in this city, having sprung a while at sea. Her cargo was removed and it was decided that it was necessary to dock her for repairs. Yesterday she was towed into the Vallette dry-dock, the largest floating dock in this port. The ship was top heavy, and unusual care was taken of the water when she took a lurch to the river side. crashed through the walls of the dock and went over The dock and vessel went down together to the The dock and vessel went down together to the bottom of the river and both are believed to be a total loss. The Isic of Marthe was originally a steam-ship and was built in Havre in 1870. Subsequently she was changed to a sailing vessel and has for a number of years been plying between this port and Havre. She was owned by Ravort & Co., of Havre, and her estimated value was \$100,000. She is insured. The dry dock was owned by a stock company, including among its shareholders a number of insurance companies in this city. It was valued at \$100,000 and teng uninsured is a total loss.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Inventor Sleeman who sued the Lewis Hotchkiss estate for 890,000 damages, claiming to have been "frozen out" of a gas company formed by Hotchkiss and Sieeman and Lewis, was awarded to-day \$100. The case was appealed.

ARRESTED FOR MURDERING JENNIE OSBORNE. Easton, Penn., Feb. 24 (Special). -The laquest in the death of Jennie Osborne, of Newark, at this city on Feb ruary 16, ended to-day. The jury brought in a verdict charging Dr. Coz, of Port Murray; John Pace, of the

leased on ball. Warrants have also been issued for Evans and Haskill.

THREATS FOR WESTERN WARRIORS. RIGHTS RESERVED BY EASTERN ROADS.

THEY MAY DECLINE TO TAKE FREIGHT AT AN UN-AUTHORIZED REDUCTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, threatens to take heroic measures to prevent the Western war affecting Eastern lines. Some of the latter have been participating in joint tariffs which reduced their proportions from Chicago to the seaboard from 27 1-2 to 20 cents, and to-day Mr. Blanchard sent the following notice to Western lines:

"In behalf of the Joint Committee, and as its vice-chairman, I respectfully give notice that the reduced tariffs being published from points in Iowa and Nebraska, which are in violation recent agreements and are based approximately on 20 cents east of Chicago are issued without proper authority, and the companies in interest reserve the right to decline to receive property at these prices, to advance the billing to the tariff rates, and to charge their proper proportions of the agreed rates based on the authorized scale. In behalf of these lines, I request without admitting any responsibility during their continuance that the requisite legal notice for the withdrawal of such rates be promptly issued. issue this notice by authority and request of Chairman Fink."

It was telegraphed here from New-York this morning that the Chicago and Alton was quoting morning that the Chicago and Alton was quoting a rate on Colorado and Utah business which gave that line only 20 cents on first class freight of this character from Chicago to the Missouri River. The competing roads at once wired their agents to make the same rate on this class of business, and to-morrow they will all drop the rate from Chicago to Missouri River points to 20 cents, a cut of 7 cents below the prevailing rate. The other classes will remain the same, that is first and second class 26 cents, third 17, fourth 14 1-2 and fifth 11 12.

second class 20 cents, third 17, fourth 14 1-2 and fifth 11 1-2.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy officials to-day vigorously denied that they have been discriminating against Chicago. They say that the Burlington's through tariffs from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kausas points are made on grain, the sum of their published local tariff to Chicago—that is, the local tariff to Chicago on corn and oats, is 12 cents a hundred from Iowa, Missouri and Eastern Nebraska points. This is the same as the rates made to East St. Louis, Beardstown and Peoria, and it constitutes the basis of the through rate to the Atlantic scaboard. The Burlington claims that no other Western or Northwestern road has yet reduced local to Chicago, and consequently any through rates made by them to the scaboard are as charged, discriminations against Chicago.

A NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLAN. PRESIDENT SPENCER CONSULTING THE SYNDICATE -RUMORS TRICK IN BALTIMORE.

SALTIMORE, Feb. 24 (Special).—"Some new move is being talked over quietly in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad circles," said a Baltimore banker this after-"The recent defeat of the syndicate, when an noon. "The recent defeat of the symmetric stock issued, caused a good deal of trouble, and lots of quiet work has good deal of trouble, and lots of quiet work has been done since then to reach a basis of agreement satisfactory to all parties. I am now credibly informed that a satisfactory arrangement is nearly completed. The details are not yet known, and may not become public for some days yet."

At the Baltimore and Ohlo Central Building no information concerning a new scheme could be obtained, but it was learned that the visit to New-York a few days ago of President Samuel Spencer and Charles F. Mayer and William Keyser, two members of the Beard of Directors, was for the purpose of consultation with the members of the syndicate as to the nuir features of the plan. A well-known financier said he had it on good authority in New-York that a member of the syndicate had said that the agreement which was repudiated by the stockholders would be practically carried out within six weeks. President Spencer this afternoon denied the truth of the rumors circulated, and added: "Same matters between the syndicate and the company are still to be completed, such as the elivery of the bonds, which are not yet printed, etc. The visit to New-York of Messrs. Mayer and Keyser and myself was on these subjects."

ADJUSTING CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES.

The passenger agents of the trunk lines met yesterday at Commissioner Fink's office. The mixed question of Canadian Pacific rates was fixed. After Campbell, who keeps a general store at Freeland, March 1 emigrant fares by this road will be the same testified that the company stores charged 75 per cent as those of the American lines. On first-class paswas spent in regulating fares for those who intend collective note from the Powers, to notify Prince going to the Educational Convention, to be held in

A NEW UNION STATION IN JERSEY CITY. It was reported yesterday that the contract had been awarded for a new Union Station for the New-Jersey Central and the Lebigh Valley Railroad Companies. It is to be located at the present terminus of the New-Jersey Central in Jersey City, and the contract price

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The Wabash Reorganization Committee give notice in the advertising columns to the bondholders that engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company, first and second mortgages are ready to be delivered for bonds which may be deposited and in exchange for the temporar, receipts. Abou \$20,000,000,000 of \$225,000,000 have already assented to the plan and the der success beyond question

The names of the committee of the scourity holders who purpose to fight the reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will not be an-nounced until next week.

Beginning with to day the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run a parlor car on Saturdays between New York, Long Branch and Point Pleasant on trains leaving New-York, from Liberty-st., at 11 a. m. and returning arrive at New-York at 6:15 p. m.

A large number of the debenture bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio road were gathered in Adrian Iselin's office, No. 36 Wall-st., yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed some time ago to devise a plan by which the improvements now being made on the road could be continued and at the same time committee reported in favor of a plan for the unificacommittee reported in favor of a plan for the united tion of the debentures by exchanging them into a four per cent bond, thus cutting down the interest charges three per cent per annum, and calls for voluntary subscriptions from the second, third and fourth debentures, by which the company will secure \$500,00 in cash. The plan was a opted manimously and all the conflicting interests assented to it before it was presented by the committee for general approval.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—The official statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pictsburg and Erle for January, 1888, as compared with the same month in 1887, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$342,203, an increase in expenses of \$550,039; a decrease in not earnings of \$208,431. All lines west of Pittsburg and Eric show a surplus o er all liabilities of \$50,510, being a loss compared with the same month of 1987 of \$94,441

Washington, Feb. 24.-The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day rendered an opinion in favor of the complainants in the case of Riddle, Dean & Co., against the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railagainst the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Rali-road Company, and the Pittsburg and Lake Eric Rali-road Company. The complainants in this case charged the railroad companies with ref. sing to furnish coal case upon requisition, withdrawai of Joint tariff and advancing rates without legal notice. The case of Biddie, Dean & Co. against the Balti-more and Ohio Raliroad Company, in which the de-fendant is charged with refusal to furnish complainants with coal cars while furnishing them to others, was decided in favor of the defendant.

Chicago, Feb. 24.-Vice President Smith, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fet Railway, telegraphs a denial of the report sent out from Albuquerque yes-terday, to the effect that the St. Louis and San Fran-cisco was about to assume the joint management with the Atchison Company of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. He says that the management will continue under the control of the Atchison.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24 (Special).—" Blinky" Morgan who was sentenced to be hanged on March 16 for the order of Detective Hulligan, was granted a respite County. A petition in error was filed in the Circuit Court by Morgan's counsel. It could not be teard before March 16 and the stay of execution was granted ENGINEERS TO STRIKE.

TROUBLE ON THE BURLINGTON ROAD. REFUSAL OF THE OFFICIALS TO CONSIDER THE

CLAIMS OF VETERAN WORKMEN-A REFORM

IN WAGES CLASSIFICATION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.-Probably to-morrow the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will be tied up from one end to the other. Freight as well as passenger traffic will be stopped, and most of the switch engines will be abandoned. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have decided upon a strike as a last resort to enforce their demands upon the railroad company, and as both organizations are strong on this road, as well as elsewhere, they confidently expect to tie up the road completely and win the stelke. This step derives its importance not only from the large interests involved, if the strikers succeed in paralyzing one of the biggest railroads of the West, but because of late it has generally been accepted that the locomotive engineers were so opposed to strikes that no circumstances could be imagined that would induce the members to take

day Dr. T. W. Topham was called in, and Mr. Morris said to him, "They have been trying to poison me, Doctor." Before Dr. Topham could inquire what he meant Mrs. Morris began to tell the facts in the case. Dr. Topham gave antidotes for a mineral poison, but the patient grew worse and died at 10 a.m.

The police were informed, and an investigation disclosed the facts given shove. There is no suspicion of any one administering the poison. The powder which Mrs. Morris got for her husband resembles bismuth, and did not have the appearance of a poison. There is some of it left and it will be analyzed. An autopsy was held by Dr. A. W. Shepard yesterday afternoon. The organs were found intact, save the stomach, in which was a quantity of a dark green liquid. It was given to Chemist Kent, of the fiealth Department, to analyze. Dr. Shepard said he would express no opinion in regard to the cause of death. Mrs. Morris handed over to the Coroner some dark green substance, which she said her husband vomited and which she preserved. It resembles Paris green, and will be analyzed. The resolution of the men is a genuine surprise A few days ago Chief Arthur startled the labor A few days ago Chief Arthur startled the labor world by the announcement that it was the intention of his organization to do away with classified wages and make the pay of all men the same for the same work without reference to the length of time they have been employed by the company. Thus the Locomotive Engineers, hitherto considered the most conservative labor organization of the country, placed itself, in the matter of wages, on the same ground as the most "advanced" trades unions.

The conclusion to do away with all classification

The conclusion to do away with all classification

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The conclusion to do away with all classification in the wages of the engineers was reached by the brotherhood at its session in Chicago in October, 1887, and a resclution was adopted to enforce this new plan all over the United States, wherever the organization was strong enough to do so. This proviso was added for the purpose of avoiding a conflict where the organization was sure to be heaten. The principal reason for this step, as Mr. Arthur explains, was that the railroads were beginning to discharge men who had been in the service a long time and were drawing better pay and to put in their places men who were not veterans in the trade, but were capable of doing the work and willing to take lower wages.

The result was that the engineers of long experience had difficulty in getting work, and the general standard of wages was reduced. The same applied to the firemen who got 55 to 60 per cent of the pay of the engineers. After several months of labor the men have succeeded in introducing a uniform scale of wages for all engineers on road service on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, the Chicago and Altantic, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other Western lines. The new scale is 31-2 cents a mile for freight engineers, and 4 cents for passenger engineers, and 60 per cent for the firemen. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is working under an arrangement made last year with Vice-President Potter. It makes special arrangements with its men by the trip, paying a certain amount for a trip from Chicago, or wherever it may be, and the engineers complain that they get the worst of this arrangement. The number of engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is about 1,500, which is about evenly divided between the two trades.

"I have given the official sanction of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to the resolution of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy men," said Chief

THE COST OF MINING A TON OF COAL. ARIO PARDEE PUIS IT AT A DOLLAR AND A HALF OTHER WITNESSES BEFORE THE CONGRESS. the visitors were willing to furnish. Judge French

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 24.—The Congressional Com mittee continued its inquiry here to day into the miners' strike in the Lehigh coal regions. Thomas profit in some cases above the ordinary prices charged inspection of miners' pass books at company stores He could not give any absolute data of the profits

charged by the company stores at present. Thomas A. Euckley, a miner and a justice of the peace, thought that the average wages of miners in the Lehigh region were not over \$35 a month. In 1871 the average was #3 a day and some miners could then make \$4 or \$5 a day. He thought the

strike was premature.

Ario Pardee, one of the largest coal operators in the State, has been a coal operator for forty-three years. He was the first individual operator in the chigh region. He at first refused to say what the cost of mining a ton of coal was and flatly told the committee that it was none of its business, but finally answered the question. He said that exclusive of royalty and not considering the interest of capital invested, it cost to mine and put a ton of coal on the cars \$1.50. The labor cost is over \$1 a ton. At his collieres the labor was last year paid over \$3.00.000 cash and as much more in supplies, provisions, clothing, etc. Before the strike, miners' wages were \$11.50 a week, miners' laborers \$9.10 and general laborers \$9.70 a week. The real cause of the strike was that the operators refused to deal or have any communication with the labor organizations. He corrected the statement that it cost the miner nine cents for powder for each ton of coal mined, but admitted that the companies made something over 100 per cent profit on the powder sold to them. When he was asked to estimate the cost of a ton of coal delivered at idewater he figured \$1.50 for mining, 45 cents for royality and \$1.50 for freight, a total of \$3.75, and exhibited accounts of sales of coal at New-York for from \$3.05 to \$4 in September, 1887.

Calvin Pardee, the son of the former witness, referred to Mr. Evans, the member of the Legislature, who testified yesterlay, as "the representative liar of the Lehigh region."

The committee went to Manch Chunk this evening but failed to find Eckley B. Coxe, who telegraphed that he had missed the train from New-York. The committee will return to Washington to-morrow at noon. invested, it cost to mine and put a ton of coal on

BOISTEROUS STRIKERS PUT UNDER BONDS. The Strike Committee of the Cigarmakers' Union was occupied vesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, where e cases of the alleged disorderly strikers arrested on Thursday came up. Herman Lougfellow, of No. 220 East Seventy-third-st., was put under \$700 bonds to keep the peace, and Isaac Kantrowitz, of No. 221 East Seventy-third-st., was need for trial on a charge of assault for attempting to snatch Officer Young's club. L. Fishman, of No. 231 East Seventy-third-st., a picket

L. Fishman, of No. 231 East Seventy-third-st., a picket who was arrested previously, was also put under \$700 bonds to keep the peace. The Strike Committee furnished the necessary security in each case and the prisoners were released from custosy. The union leaders strongly assert that none of the men went beyond proper bounds in quietly requesting applicants for work not to go in the factories, and they regard the rebuike of the Court as indust.

The promoters of the merement to abolish the internal revenue tax are making extensive preparations for an other mass-meeting. They have gathered a considerable amount of moner by subscription papers and will hold a preliminary meeting to-night at Schmidt's Hall. The union leaders are bitter against them.

There was a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee together with the Strike Committee and about 200 delegates representing all the Lead eigarmakers' unions last night at 101 Avenue A, at which reports were made concerning the progress of the strike during the week and plans completed for next week. G. W. Perkins, first vice president of the International Union, made an address. It was reported that thirty-four trades unions representing different industries, had passed resolutions promising to use only cigars whic have the International Union blue label on the box.

TO REDUCE WAGES OF COKEWORKERS. Pittsburg, Feb. 24 (Special).—The coke operators of the Connellsville region will ask their workmen to accept a reduction of 6 1-4 per cent in accordance with the reduction of 25 cents a ton in the selling price.
A dispatch from Connellsville says that there is ch opposition to this move among the workmen

RAILROAD STRIKERS CLINGING TO STRAWS Philadelphia, Feb. 24 (Special.)—The second day's session of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Employes' Convention was held at Keystone Hall thirty-one counties in this State so far declared day.

Reports showing the condition of affairs at various points along the line were submitted and the men seemed to be encouraged. They declared that they were affected by the miners' resumption of work, but they cherished the hope that the company would s on be forced to call them back to the trains to remove the coal accumulating from the mines.

W. W. CORCORAN DEAD.

THE PHILANTHROPIST'S PEACEFUL END. HIS LAST ILLNESS-HIS DEATHBED SURROUNDED BY RELATIVE -- FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-William W. Corcoran died at 6 o'clock this morning. The end had been expected hourly for several days, and it came so quietly and peacefully that those about the bedside bardly knew the life had ebbed out-There was no pain, no struggle. The patient had lain unconscious through the night, the pulsations of the heart growing weaker as the hours advanced and the breathing becoming lower. As morning came the action of heart and pulse gradually ceased and painless death crept in. It was only when the low breathing was no longer noticeable that the watchers realized that life had fied. Through yesterday and the day be-fore the patient had been unconscious and in a dying condition. No nourishment had been administered, and there was only the remarkable vitality of his constitution to keep off death. Shortly before midnight Dr. Garnett was at the bedside, and his warning that d wth was coming momentarily gathered the relatives in the sick room At daylight one of the grandsons had gone to his home, but there remained the youngest grandson, William Corcoran Eustis, James Corcoran, a nephew; Mrs. Reynolds, a niece; and C. M. Mathews, a relative by marriage. These four and a faithful nurse saw the peaceful end. It was in a small apartment, temporarily used as a sick room, in the rear of the house and overlooking the wide garden. Al-though the immediate cause of death came from a cold taken a week ago, yet Mr. Corcoran had been enfeebled since last summer and his robust constitution gradually broke down. It began with a stroke of paralysis, which affected his right side and arm. This improved slightly until last Christmas day, when the strength of the paralysed side again gave way. Although Mr. Corcoran maintained a grand hold on his strength, it gradaully left him and the cold recently caught found him so enfeebled that he could not throw

it off. As soon as the news of the death spread, flags were flying at half-mast throughout the city, for there is probably no man in Washington so generally beloved. The Corcoran Art Gallery was heavily draped in black, the Louise Home, founded by the dead philanthropist, was also hung with crape, and the inmates of the institution felt with keenness the loss they had sustained. Business houses in which Mr. Corcoran was interested were also draped.

Arrangements for the funeral have been completed. The services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon and will be as simple and private as possible, relatives and near friends being expected to attend. The Rev. Dr. Leonard, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Corcoran was a member, will officiate, with the assistance of other clergymen to be invited. Before Mr. Corcoran died he selected the pall-bearers he desired to act. They are taken from among his most intimate associates. The bonorary pall-bearers are Judge Loring, W. H. Lee, Senator Morrill, Secretary Bayard, George Bancroft, Senator Beck, Dr. Welling and John W. Burke. The active pall-bearers are W. A. Maury, A. Francis Riggs, Calderon Carlisle, Charles C. Glover, Leigh Robinson, W. L. Dunlap, Woodbury Blair and Richard Smith. The selection of pall-bearers indicates the remarkable attention to detail which Mr. Corcoran kept up almost to the last. Even in the final hours, when aroused from his unconsciousness, his trembling hand traced

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

his name in answer to one of the many appeals to

the counsel for the appellant had asked for, and which William Wilson Corcoran, the Peabody of Washthen asked that the paper be placed on file. Objection was made to the paper as such affidavit by Charles T. ington, was born in Georgetown, D. C., December 27, 1798, and had therefore reached the great age of eighty-nine. The name of Corcoran is an old counsel which was cut short by Justice Allen, who one in Ireland, from which country his father came but that the proceeding by adidavit in support of the to America in 1783, and it has been borne with disoriginal record was irregular, that the case had been tinction by a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church referred to him to ascertain what the correct record should be, that the Visitors had given in their answer perous port, with a harbor full of shipping, instead upon that question, and that he had heard the evidence, upon that question, and that he had heard the evidence.

It was open to the Visitors to take the stand and testify, but instead of doing so they had now sent in an addact adhening that their original record was correct with the exception of the amendments. This did not seem to the judge proper. The Visitors could not in this manner support their record. He added: "I do not think that it is a proper paper to go of file. I shall not receive that paper."

The result of the hearing is regarded as a victory for Professor Smyth upon the question of what the record of the proceedings before the Visitors is and in what form the case shall go to the full court. of being the sleepy Southern village it is to-day, and Thomas Corcoran moved there after living four years in Baltimore. This was in 1787, the year the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia, and Thomas was a young vidower, twentythree years of age. He became in time one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the place, and no one was better known for deeds of philanthropy. His son may be said, therefore, to have inherited a tendency to benevolence. An incident is related of the father, which may or may not be altogether correct. He had been a shoemaker, and THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT THE CONone evening at a fashionable gathering in Washington he heard a noted lady say in a tone evi-TRENTON, Feb. 24 (Special) .- The Supreme Court has ved Barclay Peak's life. The lawyers who listened dently meant for his ear: " Do you smell shoewith deep interest this morning to the long and elabmaker's wax?" Some years afterward he had beorate opinion read by Chief Justice Beasley agree that come Mayor of Georgetown, and issued invitations Peak will never hang for the morder of Katie Anderson, to a grand ball, which was the talk of the place, The Chief Justice took up first the exception noted by The lady referred to was carefully omitted from the the counsel of the boy to the jury which tried him and list of invited guests. There was a fierce struggle the method pursued in empanelling it. It was charged in her bosom, but pride of one sort gave way be that the Sheriff did not draw the panel from the box, fore pride of another. She sent and pleaded for but that he selected the forty-eight men with the assist an invitation. The Mayor sent it, saying to a ance of the Prosecutor of the Pleas. The latter denied friend who knew the story: " I told you she shoul! the charge, but as the Court overruled the exception smell shoemaker's wax." taken the charge remained on the record. The Chief

HIS SUCCESS AS A FINANCIER William went into the dry-goods business in Georgetown at nineteen years of age. He succeeded so well that in a few years he erected a large warehouse and went into partnership with possessed no evident force. The statements of dying persons, he thought, were given entirely too much weight. He aliaded to the fact that Peak embraced and kissed the girl, and that he begged her to tell him who shot her, and that she never then intimated that he was the guilty one. All this is averse to the story that he had a motive for or an intention to commit a homicide, and that it would be lilegal to let stand conviction in such a case of nurder in the first degree. The Chief Justice thought that all the evisience harmonized with a theory of his own that the killing was accidental. He believed that Peak attempted to commit an assault on the girl and she drew the pistoi to defend herself, and in the ensaing scuffic was shot.

The judgment of the court below was reversed and a new trial granted. his brother Tuomas, in the auction and com sion business. But in 1823, at twenty-five years of age, he failed. The debts of the firm were compromised on a basis satisfactory to the creditors, but Mr. Carcoran's honesty was of too stern character to be satisfied with such a settlement. Twenty years after, in 1843, each of the creditors, or his representative, received a check which made the whole debt good to him with twenty years' interest. One of them, a leading merchant of Philadelphia, was moved by this most creditable action to say that in a long commercial experience involving many millions of dollars he had never known a parallel case.

Mr. Corcoran's business talent and social tact soon brought him into relations with the Government in which he was able to render marked service to the country at the same time that he carved out a great fortune for himself. From 1828 to 1836 he had the management of the real estate of the Bank of the United States in Washington and the Bank of Columbia in Georgetown, and subsequently he engaged in the banking and exchange business in bank books. Mr. Hamilton referred to Barron's report made to the Eank Committee on November 5, 1877, and said it gave the bank's assets as \$218,319, while the trial balance showed them to be \$220,319. Loans on collateral were \$10,789, or \$2,000 less than the trial balance. Washington. In 1841 he was made agent of the State Department in its financial transactions abroad. Mr. Webster was then Secretary of State, and thus began the intimacy between the two which continued unbroken until the great orator's death in 1852. In 1842 the Government was seriously embarrassed for the want of money, which it could not borrow abroad because the repudiation of their debts by a number of the States had destroyed American credit There were many foreign holders of the State bonds-it has probably home and did not return, but his wife received a tele-gram from him saying that he would write to her in a few days. The stock of hides, etc., in his store is not been forgotten that Sidney Smith held some Pennsylvania stock-and with the memory of their losses still fresh in their minds it seemed useless to attempt a loan. Mr. Corcoran, who was forming a banking partnership with George W. Riggs. proposed that they should take the Government loan, proposals for which had been called for. loan was awarded to them, and was disposed of at a handsome profit. This made a great reputation for the new firm besides. They bought the old square building of the United States Bank at the corner of Fifteenth-st. and Pennsylvania-ave., which is one of the landmarks of Washington, and continues to be the banking house of Riggs & Co. to this day. The operations of the firm after this

date were on a large scale and were